

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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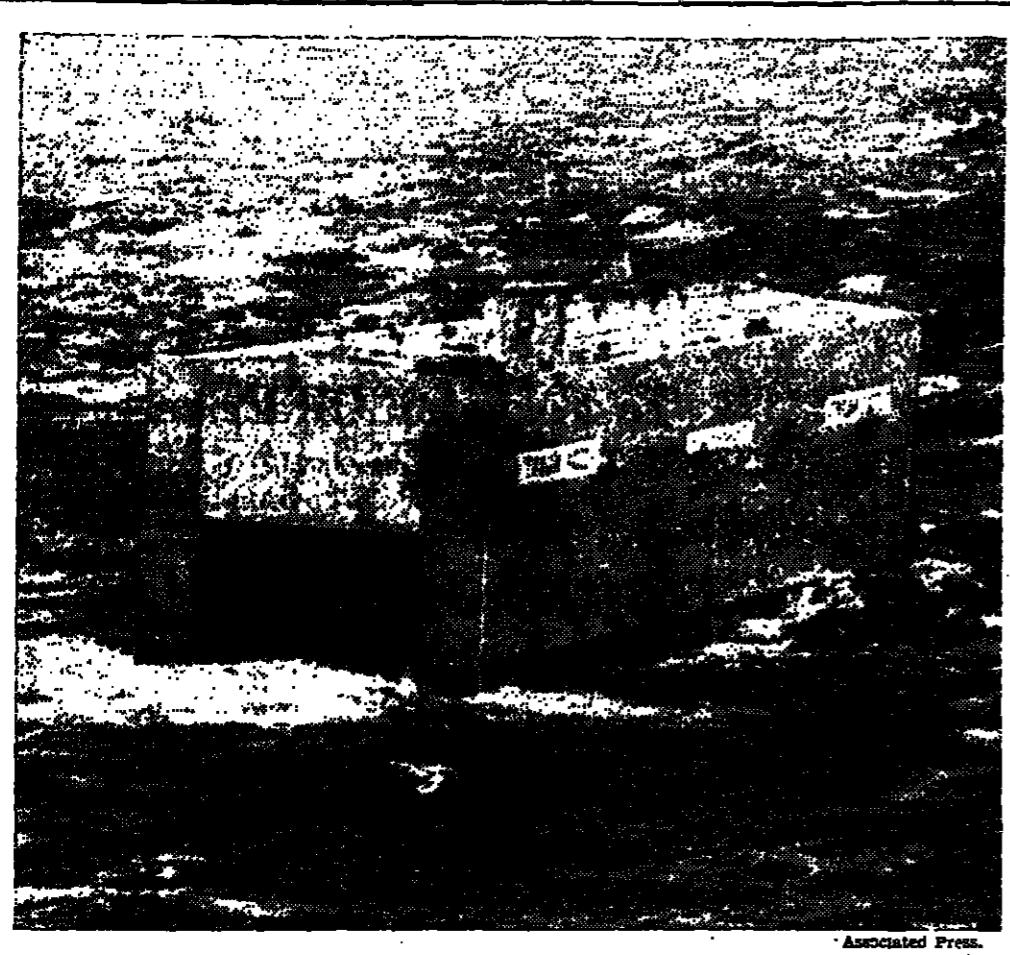
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 13-16 (58-64). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 13-16 (55-60). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 15-18 (60-64). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 14-16 (57-63). Yesterday variable. Temp. 14-16 (57-63). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 23-25 (77-80). Yesterday's temp. 21-23 (70-75). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

No. 28,522

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Established 1887



NORTH SEA DOCK—Photo taken from RAF plane and released by British Ministry of Defense purports to show a floating dock of Soviet Navy in the North Sea. Picture was taken during current NATO exercises. The ministry said dock would be used to refit submarines of northern fleet. It had come from Mediterranean.

Associated Press
In 1st Comment on Trial of 27

Tass Says West Foments Soviet-Tito Rift

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (NYT)—The Soviet Union charged the Western press today with playing up the exposé of a pro-Soviet Stalinist party in Yugoslavia in order to foment a dispute between Moscow and Belgrade and to disrupt their friendly relations. The discovery and trial of 27 pro-Soviet Communists operating an illegal party, mainly in Montenegro, and the alleged involvement of the minister of the Soviet embassy in Belgrade have constituted the sharpest setback since 1971 to the careful attempts by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, to improve relations with President Tito.

The Yugoslavs have reportedly brought up the matter privately at the highest levels, but today's commentary distributed by Tass for use in the Soviet press tomorrow was the first time that Moscow has reacted publicly to charges of intervention in Yugoslav internal affairs. Its appearance indicated how sensitive the Kremlin has become to that issue.

Warning Is Seen

Although directed nominally against the Western press, the commentary also seemed intended as a warning to elements in Yugoslavia to tone down the controversy. Officially, the Yugoslav government and party have made no charges against Moscow in public but there have been a number of high-level press leaks pointing a finger at the Russians.

So far, well-placed Communist sources report, the Soviet leadership had told the Yugoslavs privately that Soviet intelligence agents were not involved and has sought to attribute the whole affair to uncontrollable Yugoslav emigre elements.

The Russians have let it be known privately that they regard the episode as part of the tense political maneuvering for the leadership of Yugoslavia after President Tito's departure from the scene.

"They are preparing for a new era," Soviet source told a Westerner, "so such things are understandable."

The created the affair as a "concoction" of the Western press but without actually denying any of the charges being leveled by some high Yugoslav Communist sources in Belgrade that the pro-Stalinist group has some connections with the Soviet Union.

Reports from Belgrade had mentioned links between the Montenegrin group to Vlado Dabcevic, a former partisan who fled to the Soviet Union after having served 10 years in jail in Yugoslavia and who now lives in Belgium and to a hospital official said.

Nixon Responding Favorably To Treatment, Doctor Says

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP)—Richard Nixon rested comfortably in a hospital today as his doctor said the former president was satisfactorily responding to treatment of a blood clot in his right lung.

A hospital spokesman revealed that the clot had passed through Mr. Nixon's heart before lodging in the lung. If it had blocked a heart artery, it could have been fatal.

Mr. Nixon's physician, Dr. John Lunn, issued a written report.

Senate unit cuts transition funds for Nixon. Page 3.

• Nixon's ailment is detailed. Page 2.

Judge John Sirica is sending an independent medical team to determine whether Mr. Nixon can testify or give a deposition. Judge Sirica has not yet ruled on the request.

Postponement Refused

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—For the third time this week, Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr. refused a request today for delay in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Justice Brennan rejected a bid for postponement submitted to the court yesterday by former Attorney General John Mitchell and former presidential aide H. R. Haldeman.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Price Estimated at \$1.5 Million

De La Tour Painting Bought In France by Gallery in U.S.

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT)—The National Gallery of Art in Washington has acquired one of the rare authenticated paintings of the 17th-century French artist Georges de La Tour. The gallery is known to consider the painting its most important acquisition since its purchase of a portrait by Leonardo da Vinci in 1967 from Prince Franz Josef of Liechtenstein at a price of \$6 million.

The painting, known as "Magdalen of the Mirror," or the Fabius Magdalen, was exhibited at a major show of the artist's work at the Orangerie museum in Paris in 1973. It was owned by a French collector, Andre Fabius.

The painting's export to the United States is expected to stir protests in French cultural circles and among French nationalists, decrying the loss of an irreplaceable masterpiece of the French heritage.

Secret Service agents refused comment on the threats. Mr. Nixon's rooms are sealed off on the sixth floor of the hospital's west wing.

Mr. Nixon had been subpoenaed by defendant John Ehrlichman, his former adviser on domestic affairs, and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in the Watergate cover-up trial. Mr. Jaworski has asked U.S. District

Painted about 1638-1642, the work depicts Mary Magdalene touching a skull as she gazes into a mirror that reflects the skull alone. The style is characteristic of the painter's "nocturnal" manner, in which



United Press International
British Labor party leader Roy Jenkins campaigning in Birmingham yesterday.

2d Minister Takes Pro-EEC Stand

Jenkins Threatens to Leave Cabinet

By George C. Wilson

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party today suffered a sharp new jolt to its election campaign unity when a second senior member of the Cabinet threatened to quit if Britain is pulled out of the European Economic Community.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said, "I could not, of course, stay in a Cabinet which had to

be in putting gunboats in these countries," he said. "In pulling out gunboats. These countries are scared to death of the Soviets."

Sen. Jackson is an advocate of a major U.S. effort to develop new oil sources and thus free the United States and Europe from dependence on Middle East oil. The senator said of Mr. Ford's warning on Monday at a world energy conference in Detroit that artificial rigging of oil prices could bring "disastrous consequences."

"You don't bluff in this business. I don't think that's wise for a great power like us. The clear inference was that a gunboat diplomacy might be applied."

Later, Sen. Jackson said he was not advocating a withdrawal from the region near the Middle East of U.S. forces which he said are there for other purposes, but simply warning Saudi Arabia and other nations that, "if there is trouble, you can't count on us."

The Shah, on a working visit to Australia, said the Middle East oil countries are prepared to fix a world price for oil if it could be related to an index of 20 to 30 commodity prices.

"If world prices go down, we will go down with oil prices," he said. "But if they go up, why should we pay the bill?"

He claimed that severe inflationary pressures began before oil prices rose last year, and that oil prices contribute only 1 to 1.5 per cent to world inflation. The only solution is for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

majority of Britons vote in a referendum to take the country out of the Common Market.

Mr. Jenkins and Mrs. Williams are the two most prominent members of the Labor party's right-wing minority, which wants Britain to stay in the nine-member group which it joined 30 months ago.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said, "I could not, of course, stay in a Cabinet which had to

carry out a major policy which I regarded as damaging to the world and doubly so to Britain in its economic consequences. One of my aims is to prevent this arsing."

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just two weeks before the crucial Oct. 10 general election.

Mr. Wilson has ordered the election—the second this year—to seek a new five-year mandate with a strong parliamentary majority to deal with Britain's economic crisis. He said that he also needs it to force through the nationalization of large sections of industry still in private hands.

Mr. Wilson has headed a minority left-wing party that wants to pull Britain out.

Mr. Wilson has taken a middle-of-the-road line, trying to preserve party unity behind a promise to hold a referendum 12 months from now and saying that the result will be "final and binding."

Yesterday, Price Secretary Shirley Williams said that she will quit active politics if a ma-

jority of Britons vote in a referendum to take the country out of the Common Market.

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Austria	10 B.P.	Luxembourg	10 B.P.
Belgium	12 B.P.	Denmark	2 D.P.
Denmark	2 D.P.	Finland	11 B.P.
Finland	2 P.M.	France	2 P.M.
France	12 D.M.	Portugal	10 B.P.
Germany	12 D.M.	Spain	12 P.M.
Great Britain	12 D.M.	Sweden	12 B.P.
Greec	12 D.M.	Switzerland	12 B.P.
Iceland	12 D.M.	Turkey	12 B.P.
Italy	12 D.M.	U.S. Military	12 B.P.
Ireland	12 D.M.	Yugoslavia	12 B.P.

From Wires Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The agriculture ministers of the nine Common Market nations decided today to meet Wednesday in Luxembourg to try to defuse the crisis caused by West Germany's rejection of a provisional agreement on increasing by 5 per cent the guaranteed price for EEC farm products.

Common Market sources said that France and West Germany also have suggested that foreign ministers attend the meeting to guarantee that the problem be debated on a high political level, not just in technical terms. The seven other EEC nations probably will agree, they said.

In Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said he was "sure" the West German move was "the result of a misunderstanding" and that the price rise would take place as planned.

Mr. Chirac said that he was "convinced" that, after the meeting in Luxembourg on Wednesday, "this misunderstanding will be cleared up and the 5 per cent rise in farm prices can come into effect as planned Oct. 1."

Clarification Seen

He said that the French government interpreted the West German action as "a request for clarifications."

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told parliament that West Germany had used its veto in the farm-price issue to save Europe from "further disintegration."

Defending his government's action, Mr. Schmidt charged other EEC nations with protecting the interests of their farmers at the expense of European unity.

Both the Chancellor and Mr

Radical Unit Quits Organization PLO Rift Develops on U.S. Contacts

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Asserting that it has proof of contact between the American government and the Palestinian guerrilla movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine withdrew today from the Palestinian Liberation Organization's main leadership body.

Abu Maher, spokesman for the radical PFLP, said at a news conference that two other leftist Palestinian groups were considering breaking with the PLO because of its "treacherous pro-American tendencies."

There are signs that the Palestinian leadership and the American government are in fact moving toward some contact after nearly a decade of mutual hostility and noncommunication.

There are confirmed instances of attempts by sides to guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat to set up secret contacts with American diplomats, evidently to arrange meetings between Mr. Arafat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Attempt in Cairo

One such attempt was made in Cairo in May and was followed by another probe from the Palestinians in June, just before President Nixon's trip to the Egyptian capital. The Palestinians have also sounded out the American embassy in Beirut on the possibilities of secret contacts. In each case, the Palestinian attempt has been rebuffed at the embassy level.

The replies, however, did not contain a final refusal to meet

with the Palestinians. Moreover, the Palestinians have been directly made aware of authoritative reports here that the United States was prepared to vote for inclusion of the Palestinian question on the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

The matter was accepted for the General Assembly's debate without a formal vote earlier this month, despite strong objections by Israel.

The United States has to proceed cautiously on contacts with the Palestinians if it is not to draw violent reactions from Israel and from Jordan's King Hussein, who is involved in a struggle with the Palestinians for Arab backing for a major role at the Geneva peace talks.

Qualified diplomatic analysts suggest that the General Assembly session, which is being attended by a PLO delegation and high-level Arab representatives, might provide a good opportunity for behind-the-scenes American-Palestinian contacts.

Abu Maher, in announcing the withdrawal of the PFLP from the PLO's 14-member Executive Committee, claimed that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad had been told by a senior U.S. diplomat that such contacts were already under way.

The PFLP, headed by Georges Habash, rejects the PLO's "deliberate immersion in the gutter of the American-sponsored political settlement with Israel," Abu Maher told newsmen.

A statement distributed by the PFLP spokesman asserted that an aide to Saudi Arabian King

Faisal delivered a memorandum approved by Mr. Arafat outlining Palestinian political demands to Mr. Kissinger in Washington after the October war.

Mr. Kissinger is alleged to have replied that he had noted the memorandum and would meet with the Palestinians in due course.

Ahmed Jibril's General Command Group and the Iraq-supported Arab Liberation Front were also considering breaking away from the Executive Committee, which is headed by Mr. Arafat, Abu Maher said.

Withdrawal from the Executive Committee presumably will mean an end to subsidies channeled to the groups through the PLO from Arab countries. The PFLP has been drawing closer to Iraq which opposes any Middle East peace effort.

But the spokesman said the PFLP would "continue to be a member of the popular organizations under the PLO to be able to expose the PLO's treacherous pro-American design."

This was taken to mean Mr. Habash's splinter group would continue to hold its seats in the Palestine National Council, the equivalent to a parliament in exile, and in refugee camp organizations.

U.S. Denies Contacts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The State Department said today there had been no high-level contacts between American officials and Palestinian organizations and none were planned.

The search for Jack Daniel's Whiskey.

Some of our friends have a difficult time finding Jack Daniel's. We hope this list of fine hotels, restaurants and bars will solve that problem.

Because of the slow, careful way we make our whiskey, mellowing each drop through 12 feet of charcoal, the supply is sometimes less than plentiful. But we'd rather ask your patience than lose your respect. Because speeding up our process would mean changing our whiskey. And one sip will convince you that Jack Daniel's should never be changed.



UNITED KINGDOM

London
Courtauld Hotel
The Kensington Club Hotel
The Grosvenor Hotel
The Grosvenor Hotel
The Savoy Hotel
The Mayfair Hotel
The Plaza Hotel
The Europe Hotel
The St. James Hotel
The Playboy Club

IRELAND

Dublin
Shandon Hotel
Shamrock Hotel

GREECE

Athens
Athens Hotel
Athens Hotel

NETHERLANDS

Schiedam
The Padlock
Amsterdam
Hotel Polen
Grand Hotel
Archer Franssen Hotel
The Hague
Hotel Des Abris
Park Hotel
Jacobsbergs Hotel

GERMANY

Berlin
Hotel Berlin Ambraser
Hotel Ambraser
Restaurant Malling

HUNGARY

Pest
Pest
Rathaus
Esthagen
Hotel "Erzherzog" Hotel

MUNCHEN

Munchen
Hausmann Hotel
Munchen Hotel
Hausmann Hotel

DUESSELDORF

Pierott Hotel
Kronen Hotel
Kronen Hotel
Intercontinental
Park Hotel

BRAUNSCHWEIG

Hotel Ahlum

KRAESFELD

South Club

GERMANY

Restaurant Baden

PARIS

Le Plaza Hotel

ITALY

Rome
Circeo -

FRANCE

Venice America Restaurant

SPAIN

Madrid
Restaurant Zafiro

BEIRUT

Le Plaza Hotel

BRUSSELS

Le Plaza Hotel

BRUSSELS</

"Crying Maid, Butler"

ate Unit Cuts Nixon Funds in \$850,000 to \$328,000

By Richard L. Lyons

INGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The Appropriations subcommittee today slashed the requested by the Ford administration for former President Nixon to \$328,000—nearly two-thirds and less than the amount approved by a House committee.

The subcommittee would deprive Mr. Nixon of a government-paid maid.

Subcommittee chairman, Montoya, D-N.M., reported following a closed meeting in which the panel agreed to throw out a request for \$600 to build a vault near his home in San Clemente, house the former President and records.

The subcommittee also moved to cut the fund request for a maid and maid.

Sen. Montoya, who had been a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee—believes taxpayers should not be provided Mr. Nixon with luxury drivers either, or as, 44 desks, 31 davened 39 typewriters for his Senate office.

Yesterday, Sen. Montoya said that yesterday Budweiser Roy Ash testified he had and butter freed Mr. Nixon for official transition.

Mr. Ash said that, "Sen. Montoya today, and we threw a ashcan."

Administration source said at Mr. Nixon is very likely what he considers a "good attitude" in the government that seeks to deprive him special privileges afforded former presidents.

feels everyone is giving hard time," the source said in the wake of the recent vote.

source said that the house former president is in "unraveling" mood and presented those efforts to us privileges simply because resigned in the middle of his tenure.

Nixon views this as a "be-

on's Blood Clot Is Traced in Phlebitis in His Thigh

By Stuart Auerbach

INGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—A blood clot in former President Nixon's right lung there like a piece of dried along by a stream, in Mr. Nixon's left lung at the same time, or just the beginning of the lesion that characterizes the clot.

Most of the clot remains in his leg, probably in a femoral vein under the area of the lesion.

As a stream can break off debris and carry it the blood (which circulates the entire body in 10 to 12 days) tore off a piece of the clot.

Experts here said that the clot—described by Dr. John Keshishian, assistant professor of surgery at George Washington University Medical Center and a in blood-vessel surgery.

After the clot had been big enough to block the artery, Mr. Nixon had died almost immediately.

The main path of blood the body would have been at a point where there is no route.

small clot, however, passed the pulmonary artery and the ever-narrowing artery into the lung until it go no further. It became lodged in the artery, clogging it.

causes the death of some tissue, called a pulmonary embolism.

the amount of Mr. Nixon's clot was killed was not to restrict his breathing. Dr. Keshishian said that the former did not feel pain from the clot.

theless, experts here said all infarctions in the lung are potentially fatal. For example, medical patients have died from that destroyed small areas of lung tissue. The most recent period is the first 24 hours after the clot gets to the lung.

Archers say that the dead lung causes changes in the circulation of blood that trig-



RECOGNITION — Mrs. Betty Ford, the President's wife, addresses a fund-raising luncheon in Chicago to benefit Republican women candidates in Illinois.

White House Defends Flights Carrying Briefings to Nixon

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The White House yesterday defended as "custom" the dispatch of special Air Force jets to California every week to bring classified National Security Council briefings on foreign policy to former President Richard Nixon.

Ronald Nessen, President Ford's press secretary, justified the flights, which the White House military office said cost about \$15,000 round trip, as "a custom that has been followed with other former presidents."

"It is not apparent to us," wrote Mr. Nessen, "how a 'butler maid and three military drivers' would be used by a former president in connection with winding up his affairs."

Mr. Nessen described the data as "weekly classified summary of international political, economic and military developments" of from 10 to 20 pages that is sent to Mr. Nixon on an average of once every 7 to 10 days. Mr. Nessen indicated that the flights were specifically to deliver the summaries.

A special flight is required rather than using the mail or a commercial flight, he said, because "these are classified and the law forbids the transmission of classified documents through the mail or on commercial airlines." The law was passed "during the rash of hijackings," he said.

Mr. Nessen said there was no time limit on the dispatch of the

summaries to Mr. Nixon and he noted that former President Lyndon Johnson had received them at about the same frequency "until the time of his death."

The eight-passenger planes are part of the special air mission based at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. They fly the documents to El Toro Marine Air Station in southern California, Mr. Nessen said.

Last Friday, deputy White House Press Secretary John Hushen confirmed that Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the former president's daughter, was a passenger on one of the courier planes to visit her father.

Mr. Nessen, in response to questions yesterday, said that he did not know whether Nixon family members were being charged for the flights, whether costs were being deducted from Mr. Nixon's transition allotment or whether they were traveling free. He said he would check.

Last week, Mr. Hushen called it "long-standing policy" to make space available to former presidents' family members on courier planes "traveling to the location of the former president" to deliver briefing documents. Mr. Hushen said "the Trumans took advantage of this and the Johnsons did the same."

His letter was in response to questions posed by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., in a resolution that would require Mr. Ford to answer them if it were adopted by the House.

"Regardless of any background information or advice I may have received, I am responsible for the pardon decision," he said. "I am satisfied that it was the right course to follow in accord with my own conscience and conviction."

His letter was in response to questions posed by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., in a resolution that would require Mr. Ford to answer them if it were adopted by the House.

3 Robert Kennedy Children Guarded for Week

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).

—The Secret Service protected three of the 11 children of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy for a week this month as the result of threats made in the Boston area to kidnap one of them.

Treasury Department spokesman said today the protective details, authorized by President Ford, began Sept. 13 for the three children of Ethel and Robert Kennedy who are working or attending schools in the Boston area. The Secret Service is an agency of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Drayton also denied reports

that the threats contributed to Sen. Kennedy's decision to remove himself from the presidential race in 1976.

Labor Day Decision

"The senator made that decision over Labor Day (Sept. 3)," Mr. Drayton said two weeks before the FBI learned of the threats. Mr. Schults said Sen. Edward Kennedy's three children were not among those guarded by the Secret Service.

Protection was extended to

Robert Kennedy Jr., 20, and David Anthony Kennedy, 19, both students at Harvard University in Cambridge, and to Mary Courtney Kennedy, 18, a teaching intern at Park School near Boston.

Spokesmen for the schools confirmed that they had worked with the Robert Kennedy family to make the security measures as unobtrusive as possible so that the young persons "could be able to live a normal life," as one of them put it.

It was the first time the children of Robert Kennedy have had Secret Service protection since Robert Kennedy was assassinated in 1968, according to the Secret Service.

The only Kennedy child normally receiving Secret Service protection is John Kennedy Jr.,

13, son of the late President. His sister Caroline stopped receiving the coverage when she reached the age of 16.

Sen. Edward Kennedy has three children: Kara, 14, Edward, who was 13 yesterday, and Patrick, 7. The fight by Edward Kennedy Jr. against bone cancer was among the "family responsibilities" the senator cited in his decision not to seek the presidency.

Sen. Kennedy received Secret Service protection after Alabama Gov. George Wallace was shot down in a Maryland shopping center during the 1972 presidential campaign, but has not had it since, the Secret Service said.

The 11 Robert Kennedy children, seven boys and four girls, range in age from five to 24 and are scattered among five schools and two jobs in five states.

FBI Seeks Main Source of Watergate Leaks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26

—The FBI is probing the source of "leaks" of classified information from its Watergate files to beween, a bureau spokesman confirmed yesterday.

He described the investigation, which reportedly has been under way for several months, as an internal inquiry initiated by FBI Director Clarence Kelley.

The spokesman also confirmed reports that the office of Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, is being kept advised of the progress of the investigation.

He said that Christopher Lawford, Sen. Kennedy's nephew and a student at Tufts University in Boston, also received protection "because he happened to be in the area," but said he was not aware of any threats to the senator's children.

Richard Drayton, Sen. Edward Kennedy's press spokesman, said his office was notified Sept. 12, "by the FBI of Boston that they had information there was a proposed conspiracy to kidnap one of the children in the Kennedy family." Of all the children of the Kennedy brothers—John, Robert and Edward—only some

other sources familiar with the investigation said that one of those questioned recently by FBI agents was Mark Felt, who retired as the bureau's associate director in June, 1973, a year after the Watergate break-in.

Acting Director

Other former officials, including William Ruckelshaus, who served for 2 1/2 months last year as the acting FBI director, have also been interviewed by agents working on the case, the sources said.

President Bars More Explanation Of Nixon Pardon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).

President Ford has told a House Judiciary subcommittee that he will offer no further explanation of his pardon of former President Richard Nixon.

In response to a letter asking a number of questions about the pardon, Mr. Ford said he has already said all that he intends to on the subject.

"Regardless of any background information or advice I may have received, I am responsible for the pardon decision," he said.

His letter was in response to questions posed by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., in a resolution that would require Mr. Ford to answer them if it were adopted by the House.

In a brief order signed yesterday by Chief Justice Donald Wright, the court said: "The Sept. 16, 1974, voluntary resignation signed by Richard M. Nixon as a member of the State Bar of California is accepted by the California Supreme Court, ending his law career, which began before World War II.

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In Bid to 'Save' Assistance Bill

Ford Accepts Cuts in Aid to Turks

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—President Ford agreed today to support a relatively mild version of an amendment to halt U.S. military aid to Turkey, as he struggled to keep his overall foreign assistance bill from being engulfed in restrictions.

The President made the concession to rising congressional sentiment for the Turkish limitations during a two-hour meeting with top leaders at the White House, the Senate minority leader

er, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, reported.

However, it was unclear whether the administration had been able to head off further setbacks in the foreign aid field.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said after the meeting that the aid bill would be brought to the Senate floor for debate next week. In its present form, the measure contains the most far-reaching restrictions and deepest cuts ever included in such legislation.

Even so, many senators up for

election in November, including some Republicans, are expected to oppose the bill or go along with even further spending limits and restrictions on presidential flexibility in the aid field.

At today's White House meeting, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger presented the administration's view that passage of restrictive amendments would damage his efforts to work for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Tuesday, the House voted 207 to 90 to suspend military aid to Turkey until President Ford can certify "substantial progress" toward a separation of Greek and Turkish forces on the island.

What the administration apparently agreed to support today was a milder version of the restrictive language approved yesterday by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It provides for the suspension of the aid until the President certifies that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts to reach a negotiated settlement."

Against the Interest

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said today that the administration still felt that passage of restrictions would work "against the interest of all parties, including Greeks."

Mr. Nessen said that the congressional leaders also discussed the administration's trade bill. He said that the President felt "this was a very useful and constructive meeting."

The milder language on Turkish aid suspensions was part of a broader appropriations bill to continue government spending at last year's levels until the end of the present session of Congress.

The administration would like to use this measure as its foreign aid spending authorization until compromises can be worked out on assistance to Turkey, India, China, Chile and South Korea.

However, it seemed likely that the foreign aid bill would come up next week anyway. Sen. Mansfield has repeatedly turned down administration pleas for a postponement until after the election.

In a statement last night, the ICRC said the remaining Greek-Cypriot prisoners expected from Turkey "have not yet been transferred to Nicosia and it is not foreseen that they will be transported before two or three days."

President Giaffone, Clerides, leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, and Vice-President Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, were expected to meet tomorrow to discuss the prisoner exchange interruption.

There was no explanation by Turkish leaders in Cyprus on why the transfer was delayed. But UN sources said earlier that the Turks were reluctant to allow able-bodied Greek Cypriot men to return to their homes in the northern part of the island, which Turkish forces overrun in July and August.

Other senators are seeking to tack on amendments limiting the "covert operations" of the Central Intelligence Agency abroad.

4,000 Soccer Fans, Naples Police Clash

NAPLES, Sept. 26 (AP).—Four thousand fans stormed the Naples soccer stadium last night and tried to break in without buying tickets, police said.

When police tried to drive them back, the fans attacked them with stones and bottles. Thirteen policemen were injured, police said. The crowd was eventually dispersed with tear gas. Authorities finally decided to let the crowd in free for the second half of the Naples-Catanzaro game. Naples won 1-0.

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Tokyo is 8 hours away

(09.10) This is the actual time in Tokyo
(01.10) This is the time your body
brought along from Europe.



We don't mean that you can fly to Tokyo from Europe in 8 hours. Even our Trans-Siberian Express Copenhagen — Moscow — Tokyo takes 13 hours — other flights over Siberia take 14-17 hours.

But Tokyo time is 8 hours ahead of European time. If you arrive in Tokyo at 9 in the morning, you "body clock" shows 1 a.m.

There are direct connecting flights to Copenhagen and the Trans-Siberian Express on Saturday morning from

Amsterdam Berlin Dusseldorf Hamburg Prague
Basel Brussels Frankfurt London Zagreb
Belgrade Budapest Geneva Paris Zurich

and additional connections via Frankfurt or Hamburg.

So wherever you come from in Europe, you can treat yourself to a 24-hour rest after your arrival in Tokyo and be fit for fight on Monday morning.



SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST HANDS—Joined in a position of prayer, these hands sit atop a hill near Webb City, Mo. They were sculpted by Jack Dawson to inspire prayers for peace. The hands are 30 feet high, weigh 110 tons and took two years to complete.

Obituaries

Tracy Voorhees, Organized U.S. Army Relief Operations

SUGAR HILL, N.H., Sept. 26 (AP).—Tracy S. Voorhees, 84, former under secretary of the U.S. Army and organizer of relief operations during and after World War II, died yesterday at his summer home.

His first big assignment was in 1942, when he assembled \$1 billion worth of medical supplies for the army.

Mr. Voorhees took a team of experts to England to prepare for the care of casualties in the Normandy landing. In 1944, he organized an airlift of medical supplies in the China-Burma-India theater. He later was given a similar assignment in the Southwest Pacific.

After the war, Mr. Voorhees accompanied former President Herbert Hoover to Germany to evaluate the food situation. Their report resulted in large appropriations for food relief.

In 1947, he became food administrator for the occupied areas, supervising the shipment of about 700,000 tons of food a month to Germany alone.

The following year, President Harry Truman appointed Mr. Voorhees assistant secretary of the Army and, in 1949, promoted him to under secretary. He resigned in 1950.

John McCarten

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—John McCarten, 63, a writer for New Yorker magazine for 40 years and the magazine's film or drama critic for about 20 of them, died of cancer yesterday. Mr. McCarten had lived in Dublin for the last six years.

William M. Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—William M. Sloane, 68, book publisher and author, died yesterday at his home in New York, N.Y., after a long illness.

S. African Police Stop Black Rally

DURBAN, South Africa, Sept. 26 (AP).—Police broke up a banned meeting of about 1,000 African supporters of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Police dogs bit scores of persons as the police waded in to disperse the meeting held late yesterday in defiance of a government ban.

The meeting was sponsored by the South African Students Association and the Black People's Convention.

The police moved in after officials repeatedly warned the crowd to disperse. The warnings were drowned out by the shouts of Frelimo slogans and songs of the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa. Stones and bottles were thrown at the authorities just before the police attacked with dogs.

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News Analysis

Calley Decision Cuts a Swath In U.S. Civilian-Military Law

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott's ruling that the Army was incapable of holding a fair trial for 1st Lt. William Calley appeared to be one of the most sweeping decisions in the turbulent history of "fair trial-free press" controversies.

Equally far-reaching in the view of legal experts was the judge's separate decision that the withholding of potentially favorable evidence by the House Armed Services Committee was both invalid and a denial of Calley's constitutional rights.

These and other pronouncements in the judge's 132-page opinion swept so broadly across military and constitutional law that they alone could prompt appeals. The Justice Department, in fact, announced today that it would appeal the decision.

So far, the Army has announced that it will appeal, without detailing why. The Army also has said that it will ask for a stay of execution of Judge Elliott's ruling that Calley be released "forth with" from military prison.

It is not unusual for courts to set aside convictions because the trial judge failed to insulate jurors from the effects of pervasive publicity. That was the principle laid down by the Supreme Court's 1966 decision in the case of Dr. Sam Shepard.

But Dr. Shepard and other defendants have assumed that the judge had the power to take precautions, such as locking up the jury, that would be effective.

However, Judge Elliott based his decision in part on what he called "the lack of power inherent in the military judge and in the military system itself to protect" Calley's right to a fair trial.

According to Judge Elliott, Calley's trial judge could issue general and conscientious guidelines and orders to witnesses forbidding them to talk with the news media before the trial, but the judge was "impotent" when it came to enforcing them.

"Every citizen of this nation, no matter how notorious, has the right to be tried in a court, whether military or civilian, that can protect him against prejudicial coverage by the news media," Judge Elliott said. "An accused should not be tried by a court which must announce that it is powerless to enforce its own orders."

This reasoning, if sustained by higher courts, could make it very difficult for the military ever to try a celebrated case, at least one as infamous as the My Lai massacre.

Judge Elliott's ruling was at odds with statements of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals during the pretrial stage of the Calley case. That court, the highest armed services tribunal, said that the presiding judge at Calley's court-martial had full authority to enforce any lawful orders.

The military court went on to reject Calley's prejudicial publicity argument. It found much of the My Lai coverage factual, more related to national responsibility than personal guilt, and quite sympathetic to Calley.

In any event, the military court said the publicity did not prevent the selection of a military jury incapable of reaching an unbiased verdict. The power of "a federal court to disregard the military tribunal's judgment on this point is itself a potential issue if the government appeals."

Judge Elliott's rejection of "legislative privilege" for secret House testimony by several My Lai witnesses raised still another issue that higher courts may have to resolve.

The jurist said the Supreme Court "decided" Calley's case in its 8-to-0 rejection of former President Nixon's claim of executive privilege for White House tapes demanded for the Watergate cover-up trial.

Actually, the Supreme Court specifically reserved judgment on legislative privilege and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski argued that the constitutional problem is quite different when a legislature seeks to withhold information from a court.

In addition, the Supreme Court did not decide in the famous tapes case what would happen to a defendant who subpoenaed a witness.

Under the rule of the court, the government also has the right to subpoena a witness to appear in a trial.

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h, Climatic Effects Seen

Scientists Say Aerosol Gases Depleting Earth Ozone Layer

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Scientists have calculated that gases released by aerosol cans have accumulated sufficient amounts in the upper air to begin depleting the ozone that protects the earth from lethal ultraviolet radiation. By scientists and University, follow a discovery that these gases, aerosol propellants for cans, insecticides and the like are inert chemically, are efficient in promoting breakdown.

Industries has exposed a new threat to the stability of the ozone layer that lies between 10 and 30 miles. There also has been concern that the layer would be depleted by exhaust gases from a set of supersonic aircraft or by extensive explosions of weapons.

Dr. Fred Ikle, the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that

Scope, U.S. Adds to Interpol i-Drug Drive

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The United States agreed to provide extra resources to the international police organization, Interpol, to intensify its fight against drug trafficking.

European countries will increase annual contribution by cent while the United States will make a special contribution of \$100,000, the sources said.

budget was increased by Swiss francs (about \$165). The decision was made at Interpol general assembly began here Friday and is continuing this week.

The United States is to finance the office of a liaison officer in Southeast Asia with officers already appointed by the Middle East, sources said.

A similar system is being organized in Latin America to stop the use of cocaine.

pol's program to control Narcotics will be reinforced by another information from the Narcotic Intelligence Service, the sources said. The information gathered by the agency is centralized at Interpol's headquarters.

Emigrés Magazine

NON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A recent Soviet emigré started a magazine to bring together European writers who have homelands over the past 10 years.

magazine, Continent, was at a reception attended by critic Andrei Sinyavsky, Vladimir Maximov, Alexander Galich and several Soviet experts.

Maximov, who left the Union in March on a one-year stay in France, said the editorial board consisted of those who were primarily socialist and are opposed to the policies of the Soviet Union.

First issue of the magazine will appear on Oct. 10 in and later in several European languages. will an unpublished chapter from Solzhenitsyn's novel "The First Circle" and a preface by Nobel prize-winning

Seamen 2-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The country's two biggest seafarers have called on their unions to strike Friday and Saturday to protest the French decision to retire the luxury liner next month. This month the two unions staged a similar strike, they claimed was a success.

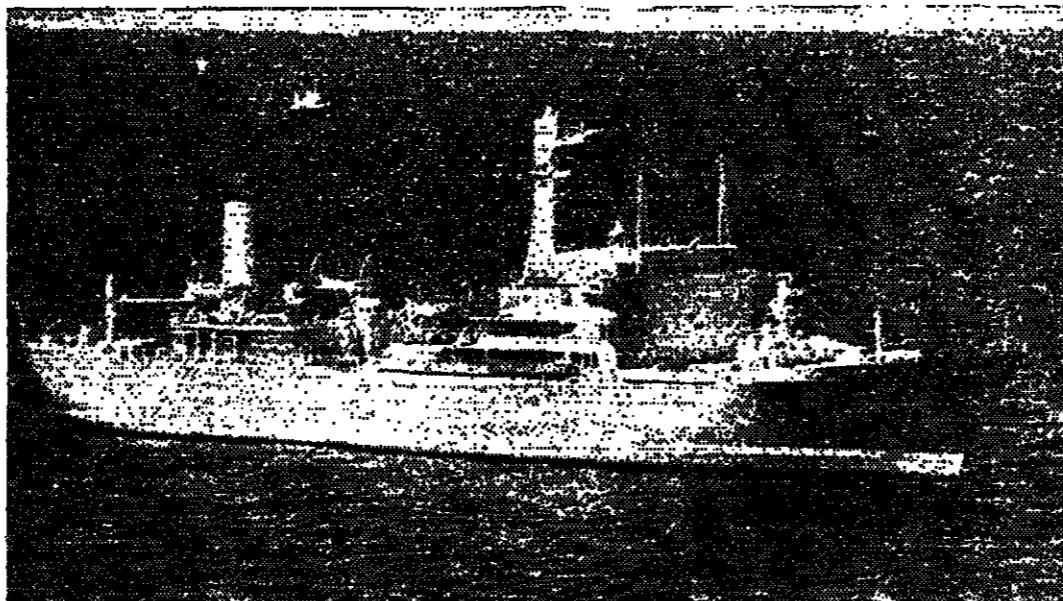
line wants to retire the liner because the government is withdrawing subsidies in the face of rises in operation of the liner.

The ship has been occupied by its 650 striking crew for two weeks in an attempt by the authorities to keep the vessel.

Seamen in Jail Spaniard faces charges

Sept. 26 (UPI).—Police today they have arrested Jose Jimenez-Cantor, 39, and who, they said, head network smuggling heroin United States. The arrest stemmed from the New York of two French brothers, and Claude Soco, and accomplices in possession pounds of heroin. Police said Mr. Jimenez-Cantor expected of directing narcotics traffic between Europe and United States for more than a year.

In New Zealand LINTON, New Zealand, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Five men in a lunch-hour exodus at a chemical factory waterfront industrial area



Associated Press
TROUBLED WATERS—The 8,214-ton Japanese nuclear ship Mutsu seen drifting off northern tip of Japan this week as she waited for permission to anchor for refueling and resupplying food. The ship has been drifting since its reactor developed a radioactive leak on first test voyage earlier this month. Local fishermen have been refusing its return to home port for fear of nuclear contamination of the waters.

Warns of 'Field of Corpses'

Spanish Right Rejects Liberalization

MADRID, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Spanish rightists today told Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro that they reject his policy of political liberalization.

In the bluntest anti-government language used in Spain since the end of the Civil War in 1939, the rightists said that the present political system should be maintained and warned that a move toward democracy might lead over a "field of corpses."

"We want to have nothing to do with your policies," the rightists told Mr. Arias in a two-page editorial in the magazine *Fuerza Nueva*, which is edited by Blas Pinar, a member of parliament appointed by Chief of State Francisco Franco and spokesman for the ultraright.

"We cannot collaborate with you, not even in the opposition. The kind of democracy that is advocated so much may lead over a field of corpses," the editorial said.

The warning came at a time of increasing tension between political moderates and conservatives over Spain's future political course.

The tension has existed since Mr. Arias announced in September that he wanted to give Spaniards more political freedom. It was increased by the recent illness of Gen. Franco, which appeared to signal that the end of his rule was near.

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Waving Fingers at the Gale

One of the penalties the world must pay for today's instant communication is the instant simplification that goes with it. When President Ford and Mr. Kissinger bore down on the very tough problem posed by global inflation—and the part played in it by arbitrary increases in the price of oil—it was promptly dubbed, by the instant analysts, a "get tough" policy. And the response, from among others, the Shah of Iran, visiting in faraway Australia, was not to what the President and the secretary of state said, but to how their remarks had been interpreted. "No one can wave a finger at us," said the Shah, "because we will wave a finger back."

Waving fingers to still a global economic gale is about as effective as whistling for a wind in a calm. The developing oil-producing nations have a case, and the Shah made it, sketchily, in his interview. The President of Venezuela has made it at greater length and with rather more plausibility in advertisements directed toward the American public. The case goes back to the crux of the matter: the terms of trade.

Producers of all raw materials have been very largely at the mercy of world market prices for their commodities. This has been tempered at times by various international cartel arrangements, as in sugar and coffee, and differing forms of local control have affected the price of other foodstuffs. Least affected by actual price-fixing have been in-

dustry products in a highly competitive market. Yet the costs of those products have risen largely through demand both among the industrialized and developing nations, and it is the latter who have been most severely affected.

To reduce these diverse and complex factors in the terms of trade to a rational basis will be far from easy. Lowering prices for industrial products does not only require shaving profits—and thereby reducing incentives and capital for investment—but lowered wages as well, so long as energy and raw material costs are fixed, or increase. And that, as the current election campaign in Britain will probably make clear, creates a very dangerous political situation. France is approaching its energy problem bravely, but there is little indication that its course will reduce the costs of its products. There is no facile answer to the questions posed by terms of trade in unilateral action by any country.

That answer can only be supplied by what the President and Mr. Kissinger advocate: International action that will take the interests of all into account. But in the meantime, oil prices, set by the world's most effective cartel, are adding to the confusion, making both manufactured goods and food more expensive for everyone—including the oil producers. The Shah may wave his finger at that, but if he hopes Iran will be more than a big oil well, he must take it into account.

Détente

No one is going to oppose the ideal of Soviet-American détente, in its pure meaning, any more than one would willingly choose a world of tension and hostility in preference to a "generation of peace." The issue is whether the pursuit of détente is being wisely conducted, with proper regard for fundamental interests and full realization of pitfalls as well as rewards.

Secretary of State Kissinger's long-promised testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week provided a convenient summation of the sound conceptual arguments which he has developed in a series of statements over recent years.

He gave needed emphasis to the point that détente is a continuing process, a dynamic relationship, not a state of grace that at a given time will be finally achieved, signed and sealed, permitting the two superpowers to move on to other things. Détente is a pattern of mutual behavior that arises from each side's perception of its own self-interest. To be effective, in short, détente must give each side something that it wants.

The chief reservation about the policy of détente, as conceived by Mr. Kissinger under two presidents now, is that this country may find itself settling for minimal tangible benefit for itself in pursuit of a desirable abstraction, while the Soviet leadership successfully extracts real concessions in return for empty lip service.

Nowhere is this danger more clearly raised than in Secretary Kissinger's discussion of expanding trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. "The significance of trade . . . is inflated out of all proportion," he said, when political concessions—on Soviet emigration policy or other matters—are demanded in exchange. Is it really?

It is difficult to talk with a single Soviet official these days without learning that, far from being inflated out of proportion, trade is the single most important component in détente, as viewed from Moscow. Easing of nuclear tensions, formal recognition of the European status quo—these are desired goals of Soviet foreign policy; but the desperate, driving impulse of détente is access to Western advanced technology.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Toward Cyprus Peace

The overwhelming (307 to 90) approval by the House of a binding cutoff in military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" is made toward a Cyprus settlement dramatizes American revulsion against the massive Turkish aggression on the island. The action was also aimed at forcing administration compliance with laws that mandate such a cutoff when a recipient country misuses American military assistance.

Secretary of State Kissinger warned Congress that this move would be "destructive" of his efforts to advance a solution for Cyprus, but the exact opposite seems more plausible. Washington will now find it very difficult to maintain anything like the normal flow of military aid unless Turkey—currently the strongest party by far in the dispute—will demonstrate greater willingness to order the troop and territorial with-

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1899

LONDON—A Herald correspondent learned yesterday from a private but well-informed source that though Her Majesty's government has been doing its utmost to bring the Boers to reason without force, they have very little hope of doing so while maintaining their position, and it is feared there will be war before October is many days old. The Press Association states that there is every probability that Parliament will be called together for a special session in two or three weeks.

Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1924

NEW YORK—Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer for William Randolph Hearst, raised a storm of applause by telling the Rotary Club here that he intended to vote for President Coolidge at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Brisbane declared that, in his opinion, all the candidates were honest and conscientious men, but that he would vote for President Coolidge because he thought the President is right in urging that the air defenses of the country, rather than the Navy, be developed.



Henry Kissinger Reconsidered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At his confirmation hearings a year ago, Secretary of State Kissinger was asked his view of CIA covert operations. He replied in terms of American values: "I would say that our genius does not reside in clandestine activities on a broad scale." He added the caveat that he thought it would be dangerous to abolish "certain types of these activities."

Another public expression of Kissinger's views on interference in other countries was President Nixon's speech of last June 5, warning against too strong American support for the cause of Soviet Jews and dissenters. The voice was the voice of Nixon, but the hands were surely the hands of Kissinger.

Even the working procedures on the American side of the trade bargaining process can be faulted, despite high-level assurances to the contrary. While the Soviets envisage their many transactions in the broad context of political and economic needs, the American side has too often been content to let private entrepreneurs make their own deals on a purely commercial basis. If the government finally moves in to consider these transactions from a national interest viewpoint, it may be too late to matter.

The danger of détente as it has been pursued, therefore, is that the United States may get an eloquently expressed design for interrelationship, while the Russians get a new generation of computers. Compounding this imbalance, principles of behavior—however solemnly agreed—can be readily revoked, technological knowledge once disclosed can never be withdrawn.

Many in the executive branch as well as the Congress are well aware of these dangers. It is their responsibility to restrain an enthusiastic political leadership in the White House and State Department from succumbing to the abstract desirability of superpower détente, and insist that every single economic and political engagement with the Soviet Union be studied for its measure of mutual benefit, on its own merits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Holbrooke suggests, because he operates without limits of principle or conviction. In the Vietnam negotiations, for example, he was "wholly free of any constraint based on a set of moral beliefs." Nor does he let "human beings interfere with policy." Some of his former associates "consider him wholly without feeling for human suffering."

And he is "obsessively secretive." His aim is to remove the constraint of what Holbrooke calls America's "natural and healthy taste for open debate." He keeps anyone else from sharing in the real work of foreign policy.

In short, the Kissinger method is to operate alone, without the restraints normally imposed on officials by principle, institutions or even law. Just the other day he told a group of senators that his own aides considered further military aid to Turkey unlawful—and indicated that he proposed to ignore the law unless explicitly ordered to obey it.

He would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs. We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies."

While opposing intervention in behalf of freedom in the Soviet Union, we now know, Kissinger presided over a program of subversion that helped turn Chile from democracy to tyranny. He did so not with his public attitude of concern for American values and respect for national sovereignty but with an arrogant assumption of the right to determine the fate of other societies. He reportedly told the Foreign Committee, which controls secret activities abroad:

"I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

Humpty Dumpty

The point of reciting the record is not to catch Kissinger in some more dissembling. Any one who cares knows by now that it is his nature, even after the Chile caper was exposed, he could not resist misrepresenting his character when he urged congressional leaders not to restrain covert operations. He is like Humpty Dumpty, who said in a rather somber tone: "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean: neither more nor less."

The need, rather, is for the country to see Kissinger whole, without distortions in his eyes. Along with his undoubted brilliance as a negotiator there come defects that are increasingly apparent and that require correction elsewhere.

Two thoughtful appraisals of the Kissinger record have just appeared. One, written for the Boston Globe, by Richard Holbrooke, managing editor of the magazine Foreign Policy. The other, in the current Atlantic, is by Thomas L. Hughes, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Holbrooke hails Kissinger's ability, calling him "the most successful diplomat in American history," but puts a critical focus on his methods and values.

He can maneuver effectively,

Feeding the World

Re: the editorial "Crops and Credibility" (CFT, Sept. 18):

It seems that the United States is expected to supply the world with food at no cost, as the loans are very rarely repaid, while the Arab nations, which are growing rich very rapidly, are doing very little. Why not give them the privilege of buying some of the surplus U.S. food, or all and give the food to some of the poor and starving countries as a gesture of their generosity?

It cost the U.S. billions of dollars to develop the ability to produce this abundance of food which many believe belongs to the entire world. If the rest of the world needs the food produced by the U.S., let them at least try to help in self-improvement programs such as population control, if population control is against their moral principles, then let their moral principles help to relieve their hunger.

I do not feel that when the food conference begins in Rome the United States must deem it necessary to increase its contribution, which will cause a rise in prices to even the poor at home, while the hungry nations create more hungry people to feed. Perhaps setting quotas for these countries and letting them control their population to meet these quotas would be a step in the right direction. I am 100 percent in favor of helping to feed

the world, but not by ourselves.

I feel that the other countries which have the wealth and resources should share equally the cost.

M. R. SINGER.

Barcelona.

Equality for Women

Why, if George F. Will (CFT, Sept. 23) is so convinced of the triviality of "Guidelines for Equal Treatment of the Sexes in McGraw-Hill Book Co. Publications" does he devote an entire column to running it down?

He charges that "they want to change reality, and they think they can do this by tinkering with the language." What he seems to be forgetting is that all major publishing houses and newspapers operate with guidelines, written or unwritten, that for reasons of clarity, decency, or merely consistency prescribe the written use of much spoken language. Among the most famous of these guidelines is "Watch Your Language" by Theodore Bernstein of The New York Times. Bernstein had already banned most uses of "lady" in his 1965 edition.

Chesnoy to McGraw-Hill for (belatedly) recognizing that the distinction between "woman" and "housewife" deserves at least as much mention as the distinction between "which" and "that."

LYNN PAYNE.

Paris.

U.S. Role Examined Mideast 'Commitment'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The idea of scaling out and reducing U.S. foreign commitments is such a firm part of the post-Vietnam conventional wisdom that it comes as something of a shock—but, on reflection, a useful and encouraging one—to be warned that the Mideast is one place where American commitments may have to be increased.

Indeed, as set forth by Harvard professor Nadav Safran in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine, it's already happening. The Syrian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement accords were brought into being by American commitments to provide aid and support to the local parties and to police the accords.

"Additional and increasingly weighty American commitments" will have to be made, Safran says in his article entitled "Engagement in the Middle East" to move negotiations forward on the much more difficult substantive issues that remain.

Bridle

At the word "commitment," to be sure, many Americans instinctively bridle. To them it means involvement, trouble, over-reaching, troops, war, Vietnam.

To Safran, however, and to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose Mideast policy he admires, "commitment" has a contrary, positive aspect: to provide an mutually agreeable link and cement between the parties and, without giving either side an advantage in preparation for war, to give both sides incentives and channels to move toward a virtually permanent part of the political furniture of that region.

No one can fairly say there are no dangers for the United States. The rationale for expanding American commitments in the new flux is to keep those dangers within bounds. It means we are building ourselves into an uncertain future, but the alternative—the replacement of the American restraining hand with a Soviet manipulative hand—seems worse.

In the past Kissinger has shied away from acknowledging that the United States is becoming a "guarantor" of a Mideast settlement. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy has taken the popular spotlight, but for the long haul you need a policy supported by Congress—surely Vietnam taught "instead of minimizing the commitments that would serve them," Safran argues. "American wealth and power and American idealism have seldom had a wiser object."

Ray of Light

This is a ray of light in a dark sky, one not adequately appreciated.

Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy has taken the popular spotlight, but for the long haul you need a policy supported by Congress—surely Vietnam taught "instead of minimizing the commitments that would serve them," Safran argues. "American wealth and power and American idealism have seldom had a wiser object."

Energy, Food and Famine

By George F. Will

pressure on the oil-consuming nations of Europe, North America and Japan.

But, presumably, the oil-producing nations did not intend their policy to help cause—as a potential side effect—death on a scale far beyond that which World War II produced.

The sober truth is that the price and production decisions of a few officials of a few oil-producing nations have helped bring more than 50 million people in Africa and along the southern rim of Asia to the brink of grisly death by starvation.

It would be nice—if also would be amazing—if the oil-producing nations and especially the Arabs, would pause in their mischief long enough to consider how that axiom applies to what they are doing.

Intentions

Last winter when the producers' cartel decided to raise prices and restrict production, the cartel members had several intentions. They wanted to make a lot of money and to isolate Israel, diplomatically, by putting intense

Agriculture is the most important and least understood of the world's major industries. Indeed, one measure of the general ignorance about agriculture is the fact that many people think it is odd to call agriculture an industry. But social analyst Peter Drucker is correct:

"Agriculture in the developed countries had become the most productive, the most highly mechanized, and altogether the most industrial of all modern industries. It is an industry with a very high input of scientific knowledge per unit of production. From being the most traditional sector, agriculture in the developed countries has become the most progressive sector."

When the oil-producing nations made their price and production decisions last winter, they did not intend to produce a fertilizer shortage to discomfute the world agricultural industry, and to expose millions to famine. But the fact that this great evil was unintended will not make anyone's life easier, or longer.

Fertilizer

The industrial dimension of agriculture—and the energy component—is increasingly important even in developing nations. It involves the use of heavy machinery and, most important, fertilizer.

When the oil-producing nations

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairmen

Katherine Graham

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Managing Editor

The President of Venezuela Responds to The President of The United States



HIS EXCELLENCY
GERALD R. FORD
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I have read with careful attention and particular interest the unofficial version of your speech to the United Nations General Assembly. I hasten to inform you that your words hold a clear significance for Venezuela because our country has been an indefatigable and resolute defender of international petroleum prices over the last 15 years and has not failed to involve itself in the just controversy over the world raw materials situation in order to defend the position of our countries in respect of the so-called terms of trade. The great world forum in which you chose to present the views of the Government of the United States on the most important issues which today affect or pre-occupy all the peoples of the world makes it possible and advisable for me to communicate with you publicly and directly, rather than through the customary diplomatic channel, in order to inform you of my Government's reaction to the views expressed by the United States Government.

For many decades, we in Latin America have persistently demanded just and equitable treatment by the developed countries and primarily, of course, by our neighbor and traditional friend, the United States of America. We have repeatedly pointed to the impoverishment of our countries as dependents of the North American economy. Before the energy crisis and before petroleum prices reached the levels at which they stand today, the raw materials produced by our countries were purchased year after year at prices which were never in proportion to or in equilibrium with the prices of the manufactured goods which our countries require for their development and which have been purchased largely in the United States, not only for geographical reasons but also because of the credits tied to the United States economy that have traditionally been made available to us.

Each year we, the countries which produce coffee, meat, tin, copper, iron or petroleum, have been handing over a larger amount of our products in order to obtain imports of machinery and other manufactured goods, and this has resulted in a constant and growing outflow of capital and impoverishment of our countries.

In Latin America, as in the other developing countries, we can assert that the developed countries have been taking advantage of the fundamental needs of the Latin American, Asian or African man. To cite the particular case of Venezuela, petroleum prices showed a steady decline for many years, while our country was obliged to purchase manufactured goods from the United States at ever-higher prices, which, day after day, restricted even further the possibilities of development and well-being for Venezuelans.

The establishment of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was a direct consequence of the developed countries' use of a policy of outrageously low prices for our raw materials as a weapon of economic oppression. In a sense, this fact demonstrates the truth of your statement to the United Nations that any attempt by a country to use a product for political purposes will inevitably tempt other countries to use their products for their own purposes. At this very time, we are seeing how the refusal of the developed countries, including the United States of America, to agree to just and fair prices for coffee has resulted in the inception of the International Coffee Organization, which was established precisely to achieve a satisfactory and just equilibrium between producers and consumers. The coffee-producing countries of Latin America and Africa will lose roughly 30 per cent of their foreign-exchange earnings, while manufactured goods from the developed nations have doubled or tripled in price.

The world food crisis is a consequence, *inter alia*, of the high prices at which the developed nations sell us agricultural and industrial machinery and other inputs essential to agriculture and the growth of our economies.

My Government shares the view which you expressed before the United Nations General Assembly, that a world of economic confrontation cannot be a world of political co-operation. The economic confrontation has been created by the major Powers, which refuse to allow the developing countries equal participation in the search for an indispensable balance in the terms of trade. Within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Venezuela has not used and will not use its energy resources as a political weapon because that is not and never has been the purpose for which that organization was established; rather, its purpose was to protect the basic wealth extracted from our subsoil at prices that have never compensated for the costs of our imports and of the technology needed for our development.

Venturing to interpret the policy of OPEC, I would assure you that it is the hope of our petroleum-producing countries that an agreement between the countries producing raw materials and the industrialized countries which will be equitable and bring international justice can be reached, through a world body such as the United Nations, with a view to striking a proper and acceptable balance between the prices paid to us for the labor of the men and women of our poverty-stricken countries and those paid by our economies for the imports we require.

Caracas
September 19, 1974

This policy of our country—which is supported by all parties and all segments of opinion and by our people—has been developed as part of our national education which conveys and disseminates the conviction that Venezuela is an oil country producing and selling an increasingly valuable, scarce and strategically vital commodity. We see no other way to confront the economic totalitarianism that has been coming to the fore in business and world trade and portends as much evil for the world as was threatened by political totalitarianism in the form of Nazi fascism, against which your great country fought, rendering the world a heroic and splendid service that earned the gratitude of all mankind.

The World Food Conference which FAO is preparing to hold in November will not be able to achieve its lofty objectives if we in the developing countries do not succeed in guaranteeing remunerative prices for the raw materials we produce, prices that are in the necessary and fitting balance with the prices of the manufactured goods we import.

I would remind Your Excellency that in the various international forums that have been set up to study the great inequalities and injustices prevailing in international trade, the developed countries have undertaken to contribute 1 per cent of their national product to the developing countries. This target has never been achieved. Our country is prepared, as it has consistently demonstrated, to make its economic contribution, but we demand and hope that the powerful countries will provide the co-operation to which they have committed themselves. It is our countries that have always borne the unacceptable burdens of international trade. Our complaints and demands have never been heeded, and our legitimate aspirations have been frustrated. It is a well-known fact, confirmed by figures provided by organizations of recognized and indisputable authority in the world, that oil prices account for only an insignificant percentage of production costs in the United States and the other developed countries.

My Government has a sincere interest in maintaining the most cordial and fruitful relations with your Government, and to this end we engage in co-operative efforts in keeping with the interests of our country and the protection of our economy, particularly with regard to the management of our natural resources. On a previous occasion, on 15 July 1974, replying to a memorandum from the United States Embassy in Caracas, I gave instructions to the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to dispatch a memorandum of reply which is being made public today and in which my Government expressed the concerns that I have recapitulated in the present message, namely, the lack of understanding between the major developed countries, including your own, and our countries in regard to the need to arrive at satisfactory formulas for equal treatment and mutual respect in economic matters with a view to safeguarding the interests of each country in ensuring the well-being of its people.

In view of your important statement in the United Nations, I wish to place on public record this statement of Venezuela's position and the willingness of my Government to work in an international forum to establish a balanced relationship between the raw materials produced by our countries, on the one hand, and the manufactured goods and technology, on the other, which are possessed by the developed countries and are in essence the source of economic marginality and growing poverty in which over half of mankind continues to live.

Venezuela perforce takes a sympathetic view of any attempt at finding solutions to the great problems of our time in global terms, but only if a global perspective does not mean that the large countries will prevail over the small countries. It would be dangerous, ineffective and harmful for global and universal solutions to lose sight of the fact that the world includes us as well. It cannot be supposed, Mr. President, that consumers are limited to one part of the world. I share your hope and wish that petroleum-producing and petroleum-consuming countries will arrive at broad, sensible, sound, lasting and equitable agreements. It is my aim in this message, Mr. President, to convey my thoughts and feelings to you in all candor, which cannot and should not be interpreted, by any means, as a hostile reaction to what you said in your important message to the United Nations. However, it seems to me, as President of Venezuela, that I am contributing to good relations between our countries in sending you the clearest and most representative statement of our Latin American interests, which is not incompatible or in conflict with the national interest of your country or of any other nation that wishes to act within the true limits of international justice and not of unilateral domination.

You may count on the co-operation and support of Venezuela, a country with a history of long and continuing friendship for your own, in seeking to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Page 9

n to Propose World Bank Recycling of Petrodollars

From WPA Dispatches

Sept. 26—West Germany will suggest at the forthcoming International Monetary Fund meeting that an international investment fund be established to help recycle "petrodollars."

Secretary Karl Otto Pöhl said that the bank would function like a lending excess funds of oil-producing nations to firms and industry. It would operate on a commercial basis.

Pöhl also suggested that an international investment fund be purchased shares in Western industry for oil-producing

would be more efficient than the present piecemeal investment, such as Iran's purchase of a blocking interest in Krupp. Although such direct investments of oil wealth will probably there are limits to such a trend, Mr. Pöhl added.

He and Finance Minister Hans Apel said balance-of-payments arising from the oil price explosion will be the central theme of the IMF meeting.

If there is some reduction in oil prices, they will never return to former levels, Mr. Apel said. Therefore, the problem of will remain and its mastery is far beyond the capacity of relations between the industrial nations and the oil producers.

officials said the IMF could play a more active role in beyond the recently established \$3.4 billion oil facility which

ide loans to nations needing help in financing their oil

e Claims U.S. Wins Fight for World Development Unit

By Hobart Rowen

INGTON, Sept. 26 (WPA).—Bennett, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, yesterday that the States had "won the e" of its arguments in a with other countries over nation of a new inter-development committee will be set up & during the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund here make aid policy to less-d countries.

the name of the group Ministerial Committee for Inter-Resources, a compromise solution.

United States had sought a development committee outside of the bank and it's a large staff of its European and other nations the committee to be part of the IMF institution, with bureaucracy.

ding to Mr. Bennett, under-romise solution, the committee will be "associated" with the IMF, with an ex-ecutive and a small staff.

way, he said, the ministers will be able to "the full range" of aid, including bilateral & lateral sources.

roup will have its first next Wednesday, during meetings.

of a new development originated last spring of the poor members of the IMF, who felt rich nations were pre- with monetary reform.

less-developed countries expected to get more sym- treatment on aid needs broader membership of bank group than they the rich nations cluster as a group of five or ten.

er the development coun- out according to the expectations, in light of promises now adopted to be seen.

lot of discussion'

ing reporters on the up- annual meetings, Mr. said he expected no decisions on oil problems anything else. But he noted chance for world leaders about world economics, and that "there will be discussion."

to the formal IMF-ank sessions, which begin the Group of Five—the States, Britain, West Germany and Japan—will likely at Camp David today and Sunday. At the session the five finance ministers will meet with Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and foreign ministers.

Camp David meetings, including the foreign minister, may said, are a recognition of economic cooperation political aspect, and that cooperation has its aspect. They are inter-

anetti said that he saw a need for a new institution to

Bundesbank Eases Curb On Liquidity

Cites Currency Outflow For 4.1-Billion Move

FRANKFURT, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's central bank acted today to increase the amount of money available to commercial bank to compensate for currency outflows since Sept. 1.

Bundesbank president Karl Klaes said the increase of 4.1 billion deutsche marks in liquidity would be brought about by cutting by 8 per cent the minimum reserve requirement applied to commercial banks. This requires banks to hold a certain amount of money interest free at the central bank.

Mr. Klaes said that the lowering of the minimum reserve requirements becomes effective Oct. 1.

Helmut Schlesinger, a member of the Bundesbank council, said that since June 1 liquidity in the banking system had been reduced by about 14.5 billion marks, 7.5 billion of which through foreign exchange interventions.

Mr. Klaes said the Bundesbank's action to increase liquidity was kept to a minimum to avoid jeopardizing the expected decline in the rate of inflation.

He said that it can now be said with certainty that the inflation rate will be lower next year, but he noted that this is based on the assumption that there will be no drastic economic downturn in the future.

Pay Claim Warning

FRANKFURT, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—American Express said today its International Banking Corp. subsidiary found irregularities amounting "a few million dollars" in securities accounts of a small number of clients at its branch in the economy, Mr. Klaes said.

However, recent discussions at meetings of the Concurred Action Committee gave him the impression both sides recognized that pay claims which are permissible in "boom" sectors would be welcome in ailing industries, he told a press conference.

Apel Stresses Stability

BONN, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Both the United States and West Germany will come under pressure to revalue their economies during the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund next week, but Germany will not abandon the priority it places on price stability, Finance Minister Hans Apel said today.

He told journalists the IMF's annual report makes clear that inflation control is still the central problem for the industrialized countries.

There is no sign as yet of a threatening rise in unemployment, he said.

Cadbury's Profit Slumps by 24% During First Half

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Militant miners' leaders started off on talks in a new pay deal after a brawl with moderates today while the Ford auto company rejected workers' peace moves to end a strike at two of its major plants.

The developments heightened fears that Britain faces another winter of industrial strife amid its worst economic crisis since World War II.

The walkout by militants at a London meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers stalled negotiations on a new pay deal.

The Coal Board had proposed a productivity "pay by results" plan under which miners would get a minimum of \$2.50 extra for every 5 per cent output they achieved above the 75 per cent productivity target.

Militants from the Yorkshire coalfields, backed by Scottish, Welsh and northern England delegates, violently opposed the deal and the session collapsed in scuffles between militants and moderates.

The three-week-old Ford stoppage by 1,800 key workers at the Dagenham and Halewood factories has already forced 18,000 layoffs and the company says another 12,000 will follow by Monday if the dispute is not settled.

Kuwait Oil Output Falls

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait's average production for Kuwait Oil Co. in the first eight months of 1974 fell to 2.40 billion barrels from 2.73 billion a year earlier.

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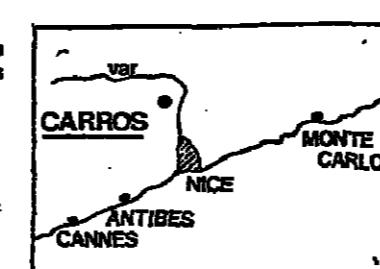
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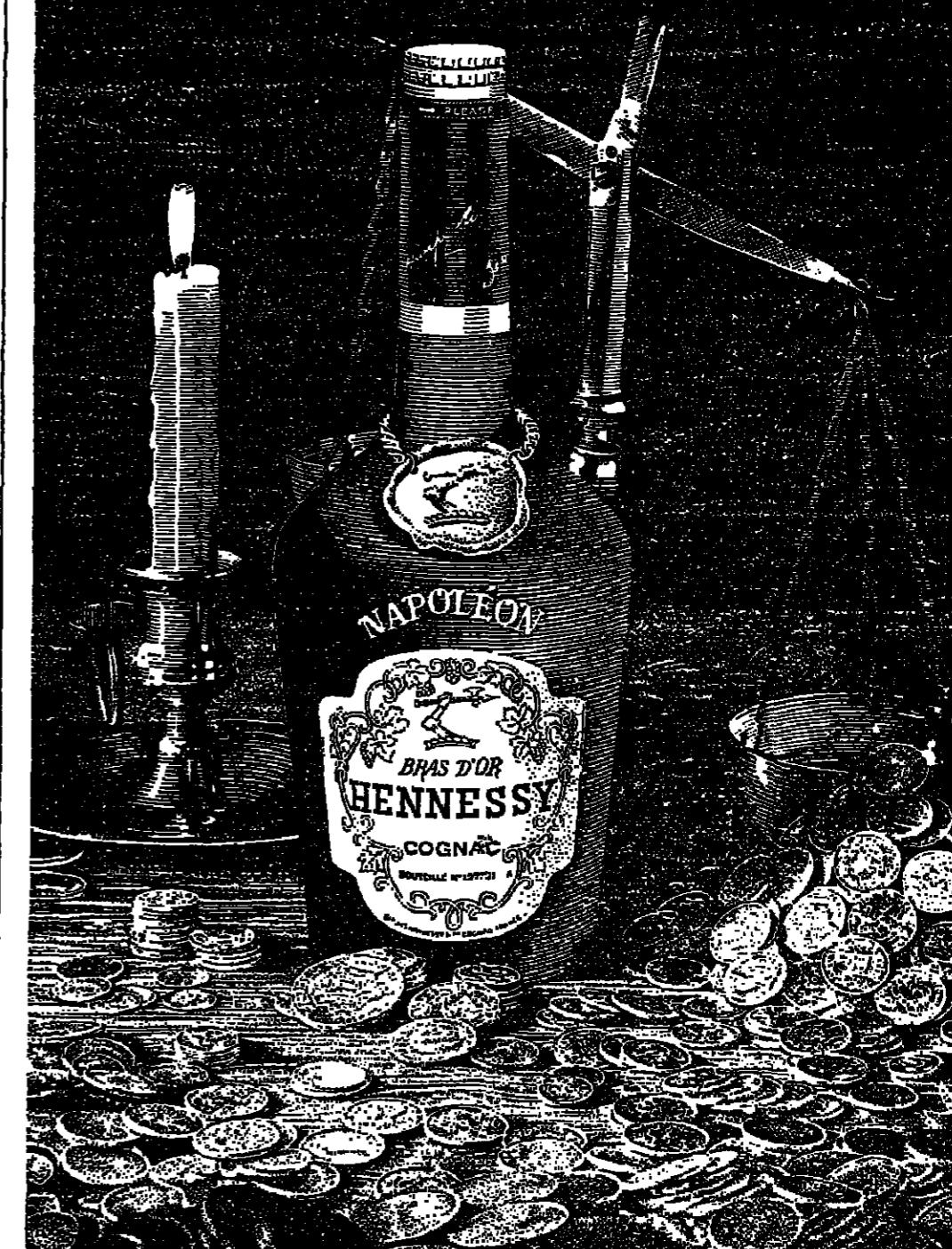
• Société S.E. & J. Lévy, Edifice No. 130, Jersey Street, London SW1 4BL. Tel: 01 230 1070. Telex: 287761.

• G. T. Lévy, CIDIC SA, Cannes Industrie 06510. (03) 98.15.98. Telex: 47332.



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Wall St. Prices Drop As Turnover Plunges

Sept. 26

COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (COTTON).—

Prices declined in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as many major U.S. banks resisted a prime rate cut and the economic outlook worsened.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.97 points to 637.98. Declining issues held a commanding lead over gains throughout the session, and closed at about 970 to 980.

Volume totaled 9.06 million shares compared with 17.82 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling partly to the failure of most banks to follow up a prime rate cut to 11 3/4% from 12 1/4% per cent announced yesterday by Morgan Guaranty Trust and Chase Manhattan.

The brokers noted a market rally on the cuts failed yesterday and also said investors were put off by the report as the market opened today that leading economic indicators in August fell 1.2 per cent.

The slowness of trading was accounted for in part by observance of the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 64.92, down 1.

On the over-the-counter market NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.73 to 57.01.

Bonds closed firmer in very quiet trading, under the lead of the new two-year note, while Treasury bills also moved ahead.

Gains in short government bonds ranged from as far as 1/4 point, and rises in medium and longer maturities went as far as 1/2 point. Corporates also advanced, adding up to 1/4 point in spots.

Treasury bills moved ahead, gaining momentum after yesterday's slight reaction, and losses in yield ranged between 15 and 20 basis points with the three-month bill again leading the trend.

Dealers said that there was little actual buying, however, with some limited demand in an extremely thin market prompting the sharp advances.

Conditions in the money market tightened slightly, with federal funds closing between 11 and 11 1/2 per cent. The Federal Reserve was in the market during the session, placing \$300 million in various amounts and maturities under its oil producer's repurchase facility.

In Chicago five of the six major

Company Report

Roadway Express

Third Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions) 179 161.3

Profits (millions) 7.2 5.6

Per Share 0.36 0.29

Nine Month Revenue (millions) 355.1 300.1

Profits (millions) 23.5 17.7

Per Share 1.19 0.90

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Montedison Sales Up 75%

Montedison, the giant Italian chemical group, reports that its consolidated sales topped 2,400 million lire (about \$3.6 billion) in the first eight months of the year, up 76 per cent from the year-ago period. The petrochemical sector accounted for 1,068 billion lire, up 156 per cent from the previous year. Montedison's industrial activities showed a profit, reflecting a marked improvement in performance compared with the first eight months of 1973. This improvement was attributable to the group registered a net loss of over 25 billion lire in the first two months of this year. Two-thirds of this year's profit came from the petrochemical sector, and the rest from foreign agricultural products sales and textile products. The pharmaceutical sector and the seasonally-affected chain store division showed slightly unfavorable results.

Borsa Optimistic on Profits

Borsa, the U.K. paper products firm, expects the 35 per cent improvement in its pre-tax profits shown in the first six months to continue throughout the year. Deputy chairman Malcolm Horner says the group's spread of interests and substantial operations overseas should enable it better to withstand a major recession than many other British companies. He notes that the company is interested in strengthening its banking and financial services division, which is now earning profits of \$1 million, by acquiring a commercial bank.

Declines by 1.2 Per Cent in August

'Leading' U.S. Index in Sharpest Fall of '74

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The U.S. government indicator designed to foreshadow future trends in the economy suffered its sharpest drop of the year in August, the Commerce Department reported today.

Most of the drop was attributed to sagging stock prices, but the index of "leading indicators" also was pushed down by the largest number of new unemployment claims for any month since March.

The Commerce Department reported that the overall index dropped by 1.2 per cent on the basis of figures available for 8 of the 12 components involved.

The downturn, the second so far this year, reversed a 1.9 per cent jump in July and was the largest drop since a 1.7 per cent decline in December. This left the index 5.7 per cent ahead of where it was a year ago.

Even Worse

In reality, the decline was probably more severe than it appeared, because the index does not take account of inflation. Four of the components in the index track the prices of vital goods, so that inflation would drive the components up automatically, even without any gain in the actual volume of goods involved.

New claims for unemployment insurance totaled 315,000 last month, a 10.5 per cent increase over the previous month, and stock prices were off 10.3 per cent.

Also pointing to slower economic activity were a fall-off in the number of building permits issued, lower prices for industrial materials and reduced orders for factory expansion and equipment.

Exerting an upward influence on the government index were a longer average work week, increased orders for durable goods and improvement in the price of goods relative to the cost of labor needed to produce them.

The four remaining categories which are tabulated and used in subsequent adjustment of the monthly figures, are corporate profits, changes in consumer installment debt, changes in book values of manufacturing and trade inventories, and business formations.

Capital Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (REUTERS).—A well-known private survey of business plans for capital expansion in 1975 projects a 16 per cent increase.

</div

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974— Stocks and High, Low, Div. In \$ P/E					61s. 1965	61s. 1965	Net High Low Last Chg%
18%	10% ConPac	.50	6	25	12%	12%	12% -3%
13%	7% ConR. 1.10	7	3	8%	8%	8%	8% +1%
20%	19% CapCit. Com	8	5	15	21%	15%	21% +1%
31%	13% CapHold. 30	10	7	76	15%	15%	15% +1%
21%	3% CapMr. 2.11e	2	2	23	3%	2%	3% +1%
43%	28% Carbon 1.70	5	2	26	28%	28%	28% +1%
44%	2% Carbon OKe	5	3	5	2%	2%	2% +1%
18%	11% Carlisle 38	4	3	14%	12%	12%	12% +1%
9%	5% CartPv. 40	9	9	5	5%	5%	5% +1%
23%	5% CartPv. 1.40	6	6	112	10%	10%	10% +1%
31%	19% CartPv. 1.60	5	5	9	19%	19%	19% +1%
17%	6% CartCp. 52	52	32	72	7%	7%	7% +1%
14%	8% CartGI. 1.22e	8	4	9%	9%	9%	9% +1%
31%	12% Cart Hwl. 88	8	10	16	15%	15%	15% +1%
52%	22% CartHwp. 12	12	13	28%	28%	28%	28% +1%
52%	22% CartHwp. p12	12	13	25%	25%	25%	25% +1%
9%	4% CartWall. 40	9	10	5%	5%	5%	5% +1%
11%	6% CastGns. 32	5	6	12	6%	6%	6% +1%
16%	10% Castle. 60b	60	26	11	10%	10%	10% +1%
6%	43% CastleTr. 1.60	12	12	32%	45%	45%	45% +1%
1%	1% Cavenh. Cm	2	2	13	13%	13%	13% +1%
4%	25% CBS 1.46	9	121	31%	31%	31%	31% +1%
27%	17% CBS pf 1	2	2	22	21%	21%	21% +1%
21%	1% CCI Corp	1	1	1	1	1	1 +1%
17%	12% Cico Co. 1.15	4	3	15%	15%	15%	15% +1%
26%	26% Cilense. 2.80	5	5	34	44%	44%	44% +1%
51%	42% Cimco pfA.50	50	1	44	44%	44%	44% +1%
51%	31% Cinc. 12	20	24	23	34%	34%	34% +1%
11%	4% Cinc. 12	5	5	42	34%	34%	34% +1%
21%	11% CincHod. 1.72	7	8	20	13%	13%	13% +1%
20%	10% CincHod. 1.60	7	7	22	12%	12%	12% +1%
11%	8% CincIPS. 1.20	20	28	10%	10%	10%	10% +1%
17%	12% CincLaE. 1.16	7	8	13	13%	13%	13% +1%
17%	10% CincPv. 1.34	24	27	13	13%	13%	13% +1%
17%	10% CincS. 2	7	7	46	12%	12%	12% +1%
21%	8% CenSoya. 60	60	50	17%	17%	17%	17% +1%
29%	16% CenTel. 1.12	12	7	68	16%	16%	16% +1%
17%	11% CertoCa. 1	2	2	10	10%	10%	10% +1%
15%	7% Certo-Feed. 40	8	8	16	8%	8%	8% +1%
11%	11% Cesena. 90	90	20	18%	18%	18%	18% +1%
20%	16% Champion. 1	4	4	59	12%	12%	12% +1%
12%	12% Chem. 1.20	20	51	51	13%	13%	13% +1%
17%	11% ChemSp. 60	60	7	21	9%	9%	9% +1%
8%	3% Chance. 56	56	2	8%	8%	8%	8% +1%
35%	12% CharJr. 1.35e	2	2	26	17%	17%	17% +1%
10%	18% CharJr. NY. 2	5	62	62	19%	19%	19% +1%
7%	7% ChaseFd. 72	72	1	72	72%	72%	72% +1%
20%	26% ChaserM. 2.20	6	66	31%	30%	31%	31% +1%
42%	6% CheseP. 4.50e	50	1	65	7%	7%	7% +1%
47%	4% CheseP. 4.00e	40	1	61	6%	6%	6% +1%
19%	13% Chemetrol	5	80	18	6%	6%	6% +1%
37%	27% ChemNY. 2.85	2.85	5	78	30%	29%	29% +1%
37%	35% ChemSp. 60	60	4	27%	27%	27%	27% +1%
37%	35% ChemSp. 1.24	12	13	90	34%	35%	35% +1%
33%	37% Chesbgs. 3.40	3.40	15	40%	35%	35%	35% +1%
42%	9% Chiesell. 50	50	6	12	10%	10%	10% +1%
51%	5% ChilliWp. Cp	1	9	54	54%	54%	54% +1%
20%	20% ChintPvt. 2	6	11	22%	22%	22%	22% +1%
42%	4% ChirkFull. 12r	12r	12	94	9%	9%	9% +1%
44%	1% Chris Craft	70	4	31	3%	3%	3% +1%
31%	8% Chromal. 70	70	40	9	12%	12%	12% +1%
6%	11% Chrom. p1.5	1.5	11	51	51%	51%	51% +1%
6%	12% Chrysler. 1.40	8	8	124	12%	12%	12% +1%
6%	24% Chrysler. w7	19	33	33	34%	34%	34% +1%
15%	15% CibinEl. 1.46	5	3	16%	16%	16%	16% +1%
13%	13% Cing. 1.64	8	8	20	16%	16%	16% +1%
92%	9% Cing. pf.70	70	220	95	95%	95%	95% +1%
95%	9% Cing. pf.28	28	210	94	94%	94%	94% +1%
51%	71% Cing. pf.74	74	2700	72	71%	72	71% +1%
48%	48% Cing. pf.75	75	210	51	51%	51%	51% +1%
19%	19% CimMla. 1.40	6	5	19%	19%	19%	19% +1%
23%	CIT Fin. 2.20	2.20	34	26%	26%	26%	26% +1%
34%	Citcorp. 50	50	11	521	26%	26%	26% +1%
34%	Citcorp. 2.40	5	5	101	36%	36%	36% +1%
51%	51% Citzo. 3.25e	3.25e	88	57%	57%	57%	57% +1%
24%	Citzo. 9.25	2.5	21	6%	6%	6%	6% +1%
34%	CityInv. 66	66	3	68	6%	6%	6% +1%
14%	14% CityInv. v7	7	2	11	16%	16%	16% +1%
23%	Clarke. 1.60	6	20	28%	25%	25%	25% +1%
5%	2% CC Am. 20	20	9	102	10%	10%	10% +1%
20%	2% CleCiv. 2.40	2.40	14	3%	3%	3%	3% +1%
20%	2% CleCiv. II. 2.40	2.40	7	33%	23%	23%	23% +1%
61%	61% CleorCo. 32	32	4	84	8%	8%	8% +1%
4%	4% CleorCo. 50	50	7	41	4%	4%	4% +1%
7%	7% CleetP. pf 1	1	8	8%	8%	8%	8% +1%
61%	61% CimInv. Co	3	123	4%	4%	4%	4% +1%
3%	3% CNA F. 2.90	2.90	64	45%	45%	45%	45% +1%
61%	61% CNA In. 1.88	1.88	1	10	10%	10%	10% +1%
12%	12% CNA Lwv.	1	10	12%	12%	12%	12% +1%
7%	7% CNAL. pf 2.10	2.10	1	9	9%	9%	9% +1%
21%	21% CoastSt. Gas	2	131	4%	4%	4%	4% +1%
14%	14% CdtSg. pf 1.83	1.83	7	15%	15%	15%	15% +1%
50%	50% CocaCol. 2.13	15	451	57%	55%	55%	55% +1%
3%	3% CocaCola. 40	40	121	4%	4%	4%	4% +1%
61%	61% ColaBld. 36	36	4	14	8%	7%	7% +1%
16%	16% ColaPgl. 59	59	13	161	18%	17%	18% +1%
4%	4% ColaInk. 56	56	14	51	51%	51%	51% +1%
3%	3% Collins Fd.	4	14	51	51%	51%	51% +1%
12%	12% ColPenn. 38	38	14	34%	34%	34%	34% +1%
14%	14% Colonist. 1.10	1.10	5	15	15%	15%	15% +1%
15%	15% Colting. 1	1	3	20	22%	22%	22% +1%
22%	22% Coltr. 2.45	2.45	6	41	23%	23%	23% +1%
12%	12% Coltr. 2.45	2.45	7	21	23%	23%	23% +1%
16%	16% Coltr. 2.45	2.45	7	21	23%	23%	23% +1%
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12%	12% Coltr. 2.45	2.45	7	21	23%	23%	23% +1%
17%	17% Comings. 2.10	2.10	7	14	19%	19%	19% +1%
10%	10% ComCon. 2.40	2.40	6	44	17%	17%	17% +1%
21%	21% ComEd. 2.20	2.20	3	29	29%	29%	29% +1%
19%	19% ComEd. 2.20	2.20	42	21%	20%	21%	21% +1%
6%	6% ComEd. A. wt	1	3	6%	6%	6%	6% +1%
6%	6% ComEd. B. wt	1	3	6%	6%	6%	6% +1%
23%	23% ComEd. B. wt	1	6	117	25%	24%	25% +1%
3%	3% ComAsrs	1	6	3%	3%	3%	3% +1%
15%	15% ComeMcl. 1.20	1.20	4	57	18%	18%	18% +1%
31%	31% ConnGn. 1.80	1.80	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	7	97	97%	97%	97% +1%
21%	21% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
6%	6% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	7	97	97%	97%	97% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConR. 4.60	4.60	7	97	97%	97%	97% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
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31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
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41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
41%	41% ConnR. pf. 2	2	11	41	41%	41%	41% +1%
9%	9% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
31%	31% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154	154%	154%	154% +1%
14%	14% ConnR. 4.60	4.60	43	154</			

Jp 11-150

YORK, Sept. 26.—Cash
primary markets as repre-
sented in New York were:

Y and units Thru. Year-to-
date

Mar. 57.45 57.45 54.85 54.80 54.70

May 56.00 56.00 57.80 57.80 57.80

Jul. 58.30 59.00 58.20 58.50 57.90

Aug. 57.50 57.50 58.20 58.20 57.50

COTTON (2,000 lbs.)

Oct. 47.50 47.65 47.15 47.70 47.90

Dec. 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50 47.50

May 50.85 51.00 50.50 50.50 51.00

Jul. 47.30 47.30 47.30 47.30 47.30

Aug. 47.30 47.30 47.30 47.30 47.30

SILVER (5,000 oz.)

Oct. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Dec. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Feb. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Apr. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Jun. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Aug. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

Dec. 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20 49.20

CHICAGO FUTURES

Open High Low Close Close

WHEAT (5,000 bu.)

Dec. 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45

May 4.75 4.75 4.75 4.75 4.75

Jul. 4.61 4.61 4.61 4.61 4.61

WHEAT Gulf hard red (5,000 bu.)

Dec. 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45

CORN (5,000 bu.)

Dec. 3.58 3.58 3.57 3.57 3.57

Mar. 3.64 3.75 3.54 3.54 3.54

Jul. 3.64 3.64 3.64 3.64 3.64

Aug. 3.70 3.70 3.69 3.69 3.69

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz.)

Oct. 54.00 55.55 54.00 54.00 55.15

Nov. 54.00 52.15 50.45 51.60 51.25

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 26, 1974

D SUGAR No. 11

Open High Low Close Close

36.40 36.40 35.90 35.90 35.65

36.22 36.22 36.20 36.20 36.20

26.10 26.10 25.85 26.10 26.10

24.00 24.20 23.50 24.20 24.20

23.10 23.75 22.55 23.75 22.50

47.00 47.00 47.00 47.00 47.00

45.00 45.00 45.00 45.00 45.00

44.00 44.00 44.00 44.00 44.00

43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 43.00

42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00

41.75 41.75 41.75 41.75 41.75

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
to the holders ofArgentine Republic
Floating Rate Notes 1977

Floating Rate Notes 1977

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 25, 1974, there has been selected for redemption on October 31, 1974, through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$10,000,000 principal amount of Argentine Republic Floating Rate Notes 1977. The following are the serial numbers of the Floating Rate Notes which will be redeemed, in whole or in part:

Floating Rate Notes in the principal amount of \$10,000 bearing the prefix A to be redeemed in whole:

2	182	267	562	741	886	1061	1223	1362	1577	1813	1924	2254	2625	2721	2949	3236	3626	3917	4239	4522	4871	5085	5344
3	137	273	577	770	905	1077	1227	1497	1685	1815	2028	2271	2572	2623	2851	3032	4293	4522	5118	5246	5346	5346	5346
4	142	283	580	781	907	1083	1249	1495	1687	1818	2014	2218	2495	2734	2852	3024	4292	4522	5118	5246	5346	5346	5346
5	142	284	581	782	908	1084	1250	1496	1688	1819	2015	2219	2496	2735	2853	3025	4293	4522	5118	5246	5346	5346	5346
6	142	285	582	783	919	1085	1251	1497	1689	1820	2016	2220	2497	2736	2854	3026	4294	4523	5119	5247	5347	5347	5347
7	143	286	583	784	920	1086	1252	1498	1690	1821	2017	2221	2498	2737	2855	3027	4295	4523	5120	5248	5348	5348	5348
8	143	287	585	785	921	1087	1253	1499	1691	1822	2018	2222	2499	2738	2856	3028	4296	4523	5121	5249	5349	5349	5349
9	143	288	586	786	922	1088	1254	1500	1692	1823	2019	2223	2500	2739	2857	3029	4297	4523	5122	5250	5350	5350	5350
10	143	289	587	787	923	1089	1255	1501	1693	1824	2020	2224	2501	2740	2858	3030	4298	4523	5123	5251	5351	5351	5351
11	143	290	588	788	924	1090	1256	1502	1694	1825	2021	2225	2502	2741	2859	3031	4299	4523	5124	5252	5352	5352	5352
12	143	291	589	789	925	1091	1257	1503	1695	1826	2022	2226	2503	2742	2860	3032	4300	4523	5125	5253	5353	5353	5353
13	143	292	590	790	926	1092	1258	1504	1696	1827	2023	2227	2504	2743	2861	3033	4301	4523	5126	5254	5354	5354	5354
14	143	293	591	791	927	1093	1259	1505	1697	1828	2024	2228	2505	2744	2862	3034	4302	4523	5127	5255	5355	5355	5355
15	143	294	592	792	928	1094	1260	1506	1698	1829	2025	2229	2506	2745	2863	3035	4303	4523	5128	5256	5356	5356	5356
16	143	295	593	793	929	1095	1261	1507	1699	1830	2026	2230	2507	2746	2864	3036	4304	4523	5129	5257	5357	5357	5357
17	143	296	594	794	930	1096	1262	1508	1700	1831	2027	2231	2508	2747	2865	3037	4305	4523	5130	5258	5358	5358	5358
18	143	297	595	795	931	1097	1263	1509	1701	1832	2028	2232	2509	2748	2866	3038	4306	4523	5131	5259	5359	5359	5359
19	143	298	596	796	932	1098	1264	1510	1702	1833	2029	2233	2510	2749	2867	3039	4307	4523	5132	5260	5360	5360	5360
20	143	299	597	797	933	1099	1265	1511	1703	1834	2030	2234	2511	2750	2868	3040	4308	4523	5133	5261	5361	5361	5361
21	143	300	598	798	934	1100	1266	1512	1704	1835	2031	2235	2512	2751	2869	3041	4309	4523	5134	5262	5362	5362	5362
22	143	301	599	799	935	1101	1267	1513	1705	1836	2032	2236	2513	2752	2870	3042	4310	4523	5135	5263	5363	5363	5363
23	143	302	600	800	936	1102	1268	1514	1706	1837	2033	2237	2514	2753	2871	3043	4311	4523	5136	5264	5364	5364	5364
24	143	303	601	801	937	1103	1269	1515	1707	1838	2034	2238	2515	2754	2872	3044	4312	4523	5137	5265	5365	5365	5365
25	143	304	602	802	938	1104	1270	1516	1708	1839	2035	2239	2516	2755	2873	3045	4313	4523	5138	5266	5366	5366	5366
26	143	305	603	803	939	1105	1271	1517	1709	1840	2036	2240	2517	2756	2874	3046	4314	4523	5139	5267	5367	5367	5367
27	143	306	604	804	940	1106	1272	1518	1710	1841	2037	2241	2518	2757	2875	3047	4315	4523	5140	5268	5368	5368	5368
28	143	307	605	805	941	1107	1273	1519	1711	1842	2038	2242	2519	2758	2876	3048	4316	4523	5141	5269	5369	5369	5369
29	143	308	606	806	942	1108	1274	1520	1712	1843	2039	2243	2520	2759	2877	3049	4317	4523	5142	5270	5370	5370	5370
30	143	309	607	807	943	1109	1275	1521	1713	1844	2040	2244	2521	2760	2878	3050	4318	4523	5143	5271	5371	5371	5371
31	143	310	608	808	944	1110	1276	1522	1714	1845	2041	2245	2522	2761	2879	3051	4319	4523	5144	5272	5372	5372	5372
32	143	311	609	809	945	1111	1277	1523	1715	1846	2042	2246	2523	2762	2880	3052	4320	4523	5145	5273	5373	5373	5373
33	143	312	610	810	946	1112	1278	1524	1716	1847	2043	2247	2524	2763	2881	3053	4321	4523	5146	5274	5374	5374	5374
34	143	313	611	811	947	1113	1279	1525	1717	1848	2044	2248	2525	2764	2882	3054	4322	4523	5147	5275	5375	5375	5375
35	143	314	612	812	948	1114	1280	1526	1718	1849	2045	2249	2526	2765	2883	3055	4323	4523	5148	5276	5376	5376	5376
36	143	315	613	813	949	1115	1281	1527	1719	1850	2046	2250	2527	2766	2884	3056	4324	4					

Urds Come Back

ne Reaches filestone— ident Calls

IMORE, Sept. 26 (UPI)—J. Kalline, the 13th major league battery to record 3,000, received a congratulatory telephone call last from President Ford.

who reached the in Tuesday night's against the Baltimore got the call from Ford in hour before last.

congratulated me and was happy for me," rott's 38-year-old de- ritter, "and told me to stop in and see in I was in Wash-

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Wednesday's Results

1. Twins 2. rain.

2. Kansas City 0.

3. Detroit 4.

4. Boston 2.

5. Oakland 0.

6. Texas 2. n.

7. Kansas City, a.

8. Detroit, a.

9. games scheduled)

1. NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Wednesday's Results

1. Chicago 1 (1st).

2. Chicago 2.

3. New York 3. 1st.

4. Philadelphia 6. New York 3. 2d.

5. Pittsburgh 12.

6. Atlanta 2.

7. San Francisco 2.

8. San Diego 0.

9. Cincinnati, a.

10. games scheduled)

11. pennant Races

CHAMPION GAMES

12. NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

13. West Division

14. Wednesday's Results

15. Friday's Games

16. Saturday's Games

17. Sunday's Games

18. Monday's Games

19. Tuesday's Games

20. Wednesday's Games

21. Thursday's Games

22. Friday's Games

23. Saturday's Games

24. Sunday's Games

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106. Friday's Games

107. Saturday's Games

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142. Saturday's Games

143. Sunday's Games

144. Monday's Games

145. Tuesday's Games

146. Wednesday's Games

147. Thursday's Games

